

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 4.—No. 44.

FORT WAYNE, IA., SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1844.

WHOLE NUMBER, 486.

THOMAS TIGAR, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT AND HANNA'S
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:
\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$2.50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
\$3.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

All Letters on business must be post paid
or they will not be attended to.

Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per
line for three weeks—Five cents for each
subsequent insertion, when consisting of 10 lines
or over; but no advertisement inserted for less
than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable
at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank
of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered
notes on all bank notes marked thus *

Bank of	Branch
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial Bank	Cincinnati
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank	do
Ohio Life and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massillon	Massillon
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash's
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant	Mount Pleasant
Bank of St. Clairsville	St. Clairsville
Bank of Xenia	Xenia
Bank of Columbus	Columbus
Bank of New Lisbon	New Lisbon
Bank of Steubenville	Steubenville
Bank of Putnam	Putnam
Bank of Dayton	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Bank of Warren	Warren
Bank of Xenia	Xenia

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville	Louisville
Bank of Kentucky	payable in
Branch	Philadelphia
Branch	Louisville
Branch	Hopkinsville
Branch	Bowling Green
Branch	Greensburg
Branch	Danville
Branch	Lexington
Branch	Frankfort
Branch	Mayfield
Branch	Lexington
Branch	Richmond
Branch	Paris
Branch	Covington
Branch	Louisville

MISSOURI.

Bank of all the state of Missouri. St. Louis.
All Eastern Banks in good standing according
to the directors are taken.

LOTTERIES!

THE above list of brilliant schemes are
soon to be drawn. The one for the 25th
May, is one of the richest ever offered to the
public.

MAMMOTH LOTTERY! \$60,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class C. for 1844.

To be drawn at Alexandria, (D. C.) on Satur-
day, May 25, 1844.

75 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots.
J. G. GREGORY & CO. Managers.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1	\$50,000	is	\$50,000
1	30,000		30,000
1	15,000		15,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	10,000		20,000
2	7,000		14,000
2	5,000		10,000
10	2,000		20,000
100	1,000		100,000
100	500		50,000
125	300		37,500
125	200		25,000
125	150		18,750
125	100		12,500
125	80		10,000
252	60		15,120
252	50		12,600
3,024	40		120,960
23,436	20		468,720

27,814 Prizes, amounting to \$1,053,350
Wholes, \$20—Halves, \$10—Quarters, \$5.
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will
be sent for \$260—Shares in proportion.

NEW JERSEY LOTTERY—Class D. To be
drawn Wednesday May 29. 75 Numbers—11
Drawn Ballots.

\$40,000—10,000—2 of 3,000—2 of 2,000—2 of
1,000—2 of 1,000—2 of 1,000—40 of 1,000—40
of 500.

Wholes \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.
A Certificate of a Package of 26 Tickets will
be sent for \$120—Shares in proportion.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY—Class 16. May
4th, 1844. 75 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots.
Capital, \$35,294—10,000—5,000—3,000—1,573
89—100 of 1,000—115 of 300. Tickets \$10—
Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

A Certificate of a Package of 26 Tickets will
be sent for \$120.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY—Class 17. Sat-
urday May 11. 75 Numbers—13 Drawn
Ballots.

\$30,000—10,000—5,000—4,000—10 of 1,250—50
of 300—170 of 200. Tickets \$10—Halves 5
—Quarters 2.50.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will
be sent for \$120.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY—Class 18. To be
drawn May 18th, 1844. 75 Numbers—13
Drawn Ballots.

\$30,000—1,200—7,000—3,270—50 of 1,000—50
of 500—182 of 300. Tickets \$10—Halves 5
—Quarters 2.50.

A Certificate of a Package of 26 Tickets will
be sent for \$130.

NEW JERSEY LOTTERY—Class A. To be
drawn 8th May. 75 Numbers—11 Drawn
Ballots.

\$30,000—10,000—4,000—3,000—2,400—2,000—
75 of 1,000—84 of 500. Tickets \$10—Halves
5—Quarters 2.50.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will
be sent for \$120.

NEW JERSEY LOTTERY—Class 49. To be
drawn May 13, 1844. 66 Numbers—10 Drawn
Ballots.

\$30,000—5,000—2,000—1,750—10 of 1,000—
Tickets \$5—Halves 2.50—Quarters 1.25.
A Certificate of a Package of 22 Tickets will
be sent for \$60.

The subscriber takes great pleasure in laying
the above list of Schemes before the public, and
invites the early attention of all who are dis-
posed to adventure. His office is still at the "old
head quarters," 220 Broadway, under the Amer-
ican Museum. Money Letters invariably com-
e safe by Mail. All business with his office is ex-
ecuted in the most prompt and confidential man-
ner. All orders for tickets will be answered on
the day they are received. Please direct to
JOSEPH HOUGH, New York.

PACKAGES.

It will be observed that the price of a Certi-
ficate of a Package of Tickets is the amount of
the package only—or, in other words, the difference be-
tween the cost of a Package and the lowest ad-
vantage it can possibly draw. When Packages are
ordered the amount of risk only has to be paid.
When Single Tickets are ordered the whole
amount must be enclosed.
JOSEPH HOUGH, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

THE MUSE.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

THE SABBATH BELL.

List its echo on the air
Calling ye to holy prayer;
How its solemn accents toll
Like sweet music o'er the soul!
And it hath a silver sound
Pealing on the air around,
Sweeter than the dulcet notes
On the summer breath that floats,
When the lute its tones prolong,
And the gentle vesper song
Swells and dies in cadence low
Like the moon-lit river's flow;
Sweeter than the warbling bird,
In the sylvan bowers that's heard,
Or the rippling of the rill
From the distant forest hill,
Than the murmur of the sea
Or the woodland's music free—
Yes, than all a sweeter swell
Hath the holy Sabbath Bell.
For it murmureth of rest
To the weary heart oppress'd—
Bids the furrow'd brow expand
Lose its grief in gentle prayer,
And the toil-worn man of years
Look beyond this "vale of tears";
And to "poorly's pale child
Speaks in soothing accents mild
Of the land where all is love,
Fadless wealth—in his above.
And it comes to every heart
Holy comfort to impart,
Telling of that better land
Where the white-robed angels stand
Round the burning throne of God,
Who hath washed them in his blood;
Then it seems a warning swell
Hath the solemn Sabbath Bell,
And in fancy opens the gate
Where attending spirits wait
Yet the mandate to obey—
"Bear ye to other souls away,"
And when struggling to be free
From this dull mortality,
When the tomb receives its trust
"Earth to earth and dust to dust,"
Shall the tolling Sabbath Bell
Sound the passing spirit's knell.

ATHENA.

Fort Wayne, April 29, 1844.

From Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine.

THE MAY QUEEN.

BY MRS. CATHERINE ALLAN.

Now the merry May hath come,
Bringing with it blooming flowers;
Now have past the winds of March;
Now have past the April showers;
Softly wave the verdant trees,
Flinging shadows o'er the river;
While beneath, from sun to shade,
In the breeze the ripples quiver;
Birds are flocking in the fields,
Birds upon the spray are singing;
And the lilac, blushing red,
Forth its fragrant balm is flinging.
Now the merry month hath come,
In the woods are children Maying!
Some are dancing on the sward;
Some beside the streamlet straying;
Some, as light as young chamois,
Down the breezy knoll are bounding;
Some are weaving chaplets fair—
Hear their silver laughter sounding!
Fast they twine the odorous wreaths,
Nimbly ply their fairy fingers,
Looking off toward her home,
Where the Queen of May yet lingers.
Through the garden now she comes,
By her chosen maids attended;
In her chosen robe and snow
Like the sunset hues are blended;
There is magic in her eye,
With its smile and merry glances;
There is music to her step—
See her, far ahead she dances!
Now they lead her to the throne,
Scattering wreaths in rosy showers—
Ever thus, sweet Queen of May,
Be thy pathway strewn with flowers!

THE DANGER OF LATIN.—The last For-
eign Quarterly tells a story of the march
of mind. It seems that at the close of the
term of the University at Bonn, it was nec-
essary to state that the lectures on Lan-
guage, &c., would not be given at the next
term, because the professor (Dr. Koregar-
ten) was travelling abroad. The writer of
the programme, desiring to announce the
fact in choice latinity, placed after the Pro-
fessor's name, the words *barbaras terras* pe-
grinans, wandering in foreign lands. The
director of the Police, who does not appear
to have been fresh from his classics, inter-
preted the word *barbaras* into its modern
sense, and as the country in which the Pro-
fessor was travelling was Russia, and as the
Czar was just then on a visit to the Court of
Berlin, he construed the term into an offen-
sive allusion to Russia, an insult perhaps to
the Autocrat in Person. Accordingly there
was a great commotion; the programme was
torn down, the writer arrested, and a terri-
ble ad kick up, until the unlucky Latinist
was allowed to explain the matter; but even
then their gightnesses were highly miffed.

A method of manufacturing whetstones
has been communicated to us which we think
curious enough to deserve a place in our
columns. It is simple enough too; for the
process consists of cutting pieces of bickery
of the proper size and shape, then placing
them for twelve months in a vinegar barrel,
and afterwards for another twelve months
sleeping them in oil. This method has
been pursued in one of the townships in this
District with unequivocal success and we
should like to have the result accounted for
on scientific principles.—*Niagara Chronicle*.

Said Sam to Dick, 'you have a hole in
your trousers.' 'Who cares,' said Dick,
'it will wear twice as long as a patch.' 'Yes
and twice as wide too,' says Sam.

From the Ark and Odd Fellows' Magazine.

WHAT IS ODD FELLOWSHIP?

What good is there in the Society of Odd
Fellows, and what benefit is to be derived
in joining them? These questions are asked
by many, and answered in as many ways—
Every one I presume, previous to his be-
coming a candidate, asks himself the above
questions. He sees his friends and associ-
ates belong to that band of brothers, and
that they are none the worse for being Odd
Fellows. He sees them united in acts of
charity, and inquisition respecting the health
and prosperity of any and every one of the
brotherhood, and he sees them wend their
way to the sick brother's house, to attend to
his wants, to smooth his pillow, and relieve
his distress and sufferings. Each night he
sees two repair to the sick brother's chamber,
watch and attend to him thro' the night, and at
no time does the sick want attendance, as he
is always amply provided for. He sees
amongst their number, members of different
churches, which is certainly a strong argu-
ment in favor of the Society, as those mem-
bers would not remain, if they discovered any
thing in it contrary to their profession. He
sees that the members are of good moral
character, and honest men, and according
to their Laws, none but those of a moral
character and good standing in society, can
be admitted. He sees that the members of
the Order are good citizens, and all engaged
in some laudable profession or business for
a livelihood, and that they encourage each
other by their patronage. He sees at the
death of a brother the last solemn duties and
rights are performed, and the green sod is
closed over his remains. He sees that the
Widow and Orphans are provided for, and
in the end does not see that there is any
thing so fearful in Odd Fellowship as to pre-
vent him having his name proposed as a can-
didate for admission.

Where there is a Society of this kind, there
cannot be any great suffering from disease
amongst its members. It is not unusual to
see persons, who have a family to support,
so much cut down by disease and suffering,
as to be incapable of attending to their daily
labor, to sustain their famishing family.
How very often we do see persons thus af-
flicted, soon after their location in the West—
the climate not agreeing with them—their
system feels the shock, and soon they find
their health gone, and their frame and
constitution shattered. He who brings with
him a certificate of the Order, or Card, can
soon find friends, relief and assistance. All
that is necessary is to make the fact known,
and charitable donations are soon made for
his relief, and as far as can be his health re-
stored and reinstated in business.

A Society having for its object, the good
and well being of members, cannot fail to
receive the meed of commendation of those
who observe its workings and are not mem-
bers—and as the principles of the Order be-
come more diffused and understood, it will
certainly enlist a great number of persons
under the banner of FRIENDSHIP, LOVE and
TRUTH.

GRAFTING.—Mr. Schoer recommends
using a branch of common willow, an inch
or two in diameter, in the following manner,
as a matrix for receiving the grafts of such
varieties of apple, pear, or quince trees, as it
is desirable to multiply. Make longitudinal
cuts or slits through the branch at equal dis-
tances of 15 or 18 inches. Take grafts
having two perfect buds, give the lower end
the usual wedge shape, using a keen knife,
and insert them in the slits of the willow,
making the lower bud sit close to the slit.

Then bury the branch in a trench formed in
good garden soil, of such depth as will per-
mit the upper buds to protrude just above the
surface of the ground, when the trench is
again filled. The ground must be watered
occasionally, if the season be dry, and weeds
must be extirpated whenever they appear.—
In the spring of the following year, the
branch may be taken up and cut in pieces,
leaving a small portion to each of the grow-
ing grafts, which are to be replanted in a
nursery. The willow does not form a per-
manent union with the grafts, but merely
supplies nutriment till the proper fibrous
roots are produced from the lower buds.—
Fairer's Cabinet.

GREAT DISCOVERY.

The New York Tribune gives an account
of a great discovery in forging iron. It is
made up in bar iron immediately from the
ore. The following is the description of the
process:

The iron ore is placed upon the floor of
a reverberatory furnace, the flame of the fire
passing over it when a chemical compound
is used to unite the elements of the iron by
separating the slag entirely from it. By
this first, only operation, the wrought iron
comes out as perfect as that by the double
operation of puddling and piling pig iron, and
for the purpose of manufacturing steel, even
surpasses it. By this process, wrought iron
of the best quality can be produced at a cost
not exceeding twenty-five dollars and a half
per ton.

To make the iron Ore into balls of
wrought iron will require no blast, nor ma-
chinery of any kind, the anthracite or bitu-
minous coals being used with equal advantage
in a common air furnace, a good draft being
all that is wanting. These balls of wrought
iron can be made at a good profit (if the fur-
nace is built near the mines of mineral and
coal) for fourteen dollars per ton.

The immense advantages of this plan to
the country at large cannot be computed;—
in the single article of railroad iron, it will be
a saving of millions of dollars to the United
States; for, by statistical tables, we have al-
ready sent to England for that article alone,
the sum of thirty-two millions of dollars.—
We hope, therefore, to see many of our roll-
ing mills, that are now lying idle throughout
the country, in active operation, manufactur-
ing this article; that machinery which is ca-
pable of rolling out boiler plate iron being
sufficiently strong and efficient for all the
purposes of railroad iron. The inventor in-
forms us that, with a capital of one thousand
dollars, forty tons of railroad iron can be
manufactured every 24 hours.

An eastern editor says that nothing is
sweeter than the warm and ardent kiss from
one we love unless it is molasses.

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Est River Democratic
Association, at Liberty Mills, Wabash
county, on Monday evening, April 1st,
1844, by Dr. C. V. N. LENT.

(Concluded from last week.)

And what can be thought of any man, or
any set of men, who, with the facts before
them, will boldly assert that nearly one half
as much of the public money have been
lost under Mr. Van Buren's administration
alone as under all the preceding administra-
tions together, when those facts prove clearly
and incontestably the utter falsity of the
charge? So far from the truth is this reck-
less assertion of federalism that official docu-
ments show the entire loss, even including
the unparalleled defalcation of Swartwout,
to be but sixty-five cents on the hundred dol-
lars; thus showing that the loss was nearly
one fourth less, in proportion to the amount
collected and disbursed, under Mr. Van Bu-
ren, than under John Quincy Adams and
Henry Clay!

What now has become of the charge that
Mr. Van Buren desired, and that the ten-
dencies of his measures would be, to reduce
the wages of labor to the lowest European
standard? Let the laborers upon the public
works—in our navy yards and arsenals—
say, let the laboring man throughout the
country—let the operatives in the Massa-
chusetts manufactories, answer whether their
wages have been increased under the golden
reign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too!"

Again, in 1840, the whole country was
deafened with the cry of "standing army,"
with which Mr. Van Buren designed to sub-
vert the liberties of the people and establish
upon the ruins of the Constitution a military
despotism; and amid all the thousand char-
ges rung by the travelling cohorts of fed-
eralism, high above all rose the startling cry of
this "standing army" humbug! The im-
minent danger which menaced the country
from this "raw head and bloody bones," se-
cured to rouse all the latent philanthropy—to
awaken anew all the horror, of blood and
murder which of yore, so shocked the sensibi-
lities of a certain class of patriots that—
when our liberty was menaced by a foreign
foe, our soil invaded, our towns and cities
sacked and burnt—they refused to bear arms
or grant supplies for our country's defence,
solemnly declaring it "unbecoming a moral
and religious people to rejoice over the vic-
tories of their countrymen!" And yet the
glowing patriotism which shrunk with terror
from the proposition of Mr. Poinsett for or-
ganizing the militia—"a plan which consist-
ed simply in the exercise of a hundred thou-
sand men for improvement in military tac-
tics, ten days in each year, at an annual ex-
pense of less than half a million of dollars,"—
could apprehend no danger from the plan
proposed and advocated by Gen. Harrison
in 1817 and '18, which called into service
"one hundred and fifty thousand men for
thirty days each year, at an annual expense
of more than three millions of dollars!" and
for which he desired an alteration of the
Constitution to carry into effect.

With these facts before him, (and they are
to be found in Niles' Register and the offi-
cial documents of the Senate,) can any sup-
porter of Harrison, who has the least regard
for consistency or honor, hereafter urge that
ridiculous charge upon Mr. Van Buren?—
Can they again renew their clamor about
military despotism, when they could whil-
ly lose sight of the truly dangerous and uncon-
stitutional plan of Gen. Harrison, in their
feigned terror of a phantom, which through
misrepresentation, they had conjured into a
standing army, "panopied in all the pomp,
pride and circumstance of glorious war?"

With what an idle grace does such a
charge come from a party, when even the
invocation of their great high priest for "war,
pestilence and famine," rather than a military
chief, should be elevated to the Presidency,
(when that chief was no other than the
Hero of New Orleans,) was drowned and
forgotten amidst the inundation of "hard-
cider," the clatter of "gold spoons," the
baying of "bloody hounds," and the glories of
"coon skins" and "gourd shells" while the
only merit claimed for their illustrious "stand-
ard bearer" was his wonderful military ac-
chievements!

But the hardened depravity which could
persist in such gross misrepresentations,
sinks into insignificance when compared to
the "deep damnation" of the charge that
Mr. Van Buren was a federalist and opposed
to the war! We can but wonder that a man
should be found upon American soil, and
claiming an American heart, so steeped in
infamy—so void of shame—so lost to hon-
or, truth and gratitude, who could thus wil-
fully slander one of the purest patriots of our
country! What but the grossest ignorance,
or a natural perversion of the moral sense,
can extenuate the conduct of those who
still persist in such shameless denial of facts
and history! Sure, none but the man whose
Anti-American heart is rankling with hatred
towards those who have been most zealous
in thwarting the plans of our country's foes,
could thus seek to carry out his covert trea-
son by establishing the reputation of its great-
est benefactors! To what other civilian,
more than to Martin Van Buren, is due the
meed of our country's gratitude, for more
vigorous and patriotic exertions in defence
of her glory and her rights, during that en-
tire war! To none.

The limits of this address will not permit
a detail of the part taken by Mr. Van Buren
in the stirring events and thrilling scenes of
that glorious epoch; nor is it necessary. It
constitutes a brilliant portion of our country's
history, and I wish the teach of all who
will seek for the truth; if indeed, it is not
written upon the tablet of every patriotic heart.

And if we paused at the moral turpitude
which could lead to such gross perversion of
truth in the case above stated, with what as-
tonishment must we not look upon the bold
and palpable mendacity, that charges Mr.
Van Buren with opposition to the extension
of the right of suffrage? It is well known
that previous to the revision of the Constitu-
tion of New York in 1821, that no person
was permitted to vote for Governor and Sen-

ator who did not possess a freehold property
to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars.
That such a restriction was oppressive and
unjust, few at the present day have the tem-
erity openly to deny. But such a qualifi-
cation was warmly and boldly contended for
by the federalists of that day; elsewhere as
well as in New York; while on the other
hand, the republicans were unanimous in fa-
vor of its repeal. An impulse had been
given to this sentiment by Mr. Van Buren,
and a convention was accordingly called to
revise the Constitution, that this, with many
other odious features, might be stricken out.
The eminent services he had rendered the
country during the war, while a member of
the State Senate—his pleasing affability of
deportment—his uniform, bold and eloquent
advocacy of republican principles; together
with his well known integrity and staimless
character, had long endeared him to the de-
mocracy of the State, and to him were all
eyes turned as the champion of popular
rights. He was at that time a resident of
Albany, a federal county, but so anxious
were the republicans of the State to obtain
his services in the revision, that he was re-
turned a delegate to the convention from Or-
ego, a sterling democratic county.

The bare statement of these facts is suffi-
cient to brand with falsehood any man who
shall hereafter reiterate the stale calumny
that Mr. Van Buren was opposed to the ex-
tension of the right of suffrage. I need not
then recount his course in that Convention;
it forms a part of the written history of his
native State, and as unanimous are all can-
did men in ascribing to his master genius—
to his capacious and philanthropic mind, all
the liberal and democratic features of that
revision, as in conceding to De Witt Clinton
the inception of the Great Erie Canal; and
while the waters of the Niagara shall con-
tinue to flow to the Hudson—aye, longer,
when that channel shall be dried up, and the
name only of its illustrious progenitor faintly
traced upon the dim archives of his native
State, the name of Martin Van Buren, the
advocate of equal rights and equal privi-
leges of man, shall live engraven upon the
memories and embalmed in the affections of
the whole human family.

Fellow citizens, while I have endeavored
to expose some of the leading characteristics
of federalism, or more properly of aristoc-
racy, I have likewise endeavored to lay be-
fore you some of the cardinal principles of
democracy. They are principles which ever
have controlled the action of the great mass
of the democratic party, and ever will, while
justice and philanthropy hold a place in the
mind of man, because they are immutable
and eternal. And though men may change—
though selfishness, avarice and disappoint-
ment, may now and then lead some one
of our distinguished sons to desert her
ranks, and like an Arnold, seek the over-
throw of that sacred cause, which in his
purer and better days, he so nobly fought to
defend and maintain, it matters not. Though
treachery and fraud may now and then re-
tard her onward progress, still it matters not.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers,
While error wound her wastes in pain
And dies amid her worshippers."

Though defeated, did a democrat ever
despair? Relying upon the justice of his
cause—upon the integrity of the people, and
their capacity upon the "sober second
thought" to judge aright, did he ever doubt
the ultimate and final triumph of his prin-
ciple? If he did, he is no democrat. The
progressive improvement of mankind, and
when not blinded by falsehood—when unin-
fluenced by passion and interest, and unse-
duced by luxury, his innate disposition to do
right, is a fundamental doctrine of democ-
racy.

Are these principles worth cherishing?—
Are they worth a struggle to maintain? The
perpetuity of our free institutions depend up-
on them. The transmission to posterity of
that sacred charter of our rights, bequeathed
us by the fathers of the republic, depend up-
on them. Our own happiness, freedom and
prosperity, depend upon their ascendancy.
Think you the task will be an easy one? or
that our work is already accomplished?—
that error is every where vanishing from
amongst us? Does victory already perch up-
on our standard? Do we already behold
the scattered hosts of federalism fleeing be-
fore the indignation of a roused and insulted
people? If we indulge in any such hope, it
is vain. Though we shall triumph, and tri-
umph gloriously, it will need an effort—a
strong united effort. Every man must be at
his post—every sentinel upon the watch, and
if we sleep let us sleep upon our arms. It
is not a new, open, unaided and generous
we have to meet, but one that for ages has
waged wars against the liberties of the peo-
ple, and sought by every means, open and
covert, by fraud and violence, to circumvent
and overthrow them. Does the past augur
a more favorable result for the future? Look
at the election of 1840—look at the means
by which that inglorious result was accom-
plished.

And have we any assurance that the same
plan will not be again pursued?—that the
same catalogue of slanders, and falsehoods,
and frauds, will not be revamped and again
attempted to be palmed upon the people.

Who doubts, I again repeat, that the elec-
tion of 1840 was lost to the American de-
mocracy through false issues, and false votes?
What but the most systematic species of
misrepresentation and fraud practised by the
unhallowed agents of British aristocracy,
could have beguiled the people into the sup-
port of that party in America? And can we
expect that the same effort will not again be
made? Have they less interest at stake now
than then? Look at the two hundred million
dollars of State debts, the bonds now in the
hands of British capitalists and Eastern Shy-
locks, at an average discount of at least fifty
per cent., the interest on a large proportion
unpaid for years, and many of the States
wholly unable to meet it. The funding of
the assumption of this debt by the general
government would at once raise these stocks to
par, or above, thereby legislating into the
pockets of their holders one hundred mil-
lion of dollars, insuring in addition an
annual income of eight or twelve millions
from interest. Is it denied by the whig party
that they are in favor of the assumption
scheme? So did they deny in 1840 their
intention of

ably for self-government, at his honesty, and a check given to the onward progress of humanity towards perfection and happiness, by that unfortunate result.

But the day of trial is close at hand when we shall be called upon to confirm or reverse that unrighteous decision. Are we prepared to render the verdict according to truth and justice? Have we all the facts and evidence before us upon which to found a correct opinion? And have we placed these facts before our neighbor? Has he been correctly informed of the principles of the democratic party? Has he been induced to examine the principles and tendencies of the whig party? Has he been disabused of any prejudices and errors he may have entertained in regard to the men and measures of our party? If we love our country—if we would cherish and perpetuate its free institutions—and above all, if we "love our neighbor as ourself" these are duties incumbent upon us.

It is yet in the power of the democracy to avert the calamity which a recurrence of the diabolical event of 1840 would entail upon the country, and it remains for them to wipe out the reproach which that event has cast upon the name of popular governments. The contest will be severe—the struggle desperate; but we owe it to ourselves—to posterity—to our country—to the cause of popular rights throughout the world—to restore the administration of our government to the safe guidance of democratic hands—to the true guardians of our free institutions, the legitimate sons of the Republic.

We are on the eve of, perhaps, the most important election that freemen were ever called upon to decide; momentous are the consequences which hang suspended upon its result, not to us alone, but oppressed and down-trodden millions throughout the world have an important stake in that result. Well shall it be for suffering humanity if the issue prove fortunate to the democratic party—its truth, and reason, and philanthropy shall triumph.

To the Democrats of the Senatorial District composed of the Counties of Allen, Huntington, Wells and Adams:

The undersigned, being fully impressed with the necessity of holding a Convention to put in nomination some suitable person as a candidate for Senator in the above named District, do respectfully recommend that our Democratic friends, in each County in said District, meet at their earliest convenience and select delegates to meet in a Senatorial Convention at the City of Fort Wayne, on the first Saturday in June next.

F. D. Lasselle, M. Hedekin,
F. S. Arvine, John Dunlap,
S. S. Morris, Jos. P. Edsall,
Henry R. Colerick, Foster S. Cyphers,
L. Wolke, Frederick Walker,
and 125 others.

Want of room compels us to omit the rest of the names.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

ENLARGEMENT OF THE SENTINEL.

We intend to enlarge the Sentinel to a Mammoth Size at the commencement of the new volume, in July next. This will enable us to accommodate our numerous advertising friends, without encroaching too much on the space allotted for reading matter. The Sentinel will be one of the largest papers in the State, and no pains will be spared to make it one of the best, and worthy the liberal patronage it receives. In view of the importance of the coming contest, and the necessity which exists to have democratic papers as widely and generally circulated as possible, to enable all to judge correctly which of the two parties is most deserving their support, we would urge on our friends to induce their neighbors to take the Sentinel, at least until the Presidential election. Our circulation and means of usefulness might be greatly increased if our subscribers would only take this course. There are few among them who could not procure us at least one additional subscriber. The Sentinel will be furnished from the present time until returns are received from the Presidential election for One Dollar in advance.

The proposed enlargement will necessarily subject us to considerable additional expense; those in arrears must see the necessity of paying up immediately, and those who pay in advance would materially aid us by making their payments before the close of the present volume.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

We publish this week a call for a Senatorial Convention to be held at this place on the first Saturday in June. Previous to its assembling it will be necessary to have delegates appointed on behalf of Allen county, and as it is all important to have a clear and full expression of the views of the people on the subject, it is advisable that township meetings be held without delay to take the subject into consideration, and appoint delegates to a county convention, which will nominate delegates to attend the Senatorial convention. We hope the democratic committees in the different townships will attend to this, or if they neglect, that the people themselves will stir in the matter. The central committee—if we have any such committee in Allen county—ought to appoint some day for the county convention to assemble. We hope every township will be fully and fairly represented, as nothing would tend more to ensure unanimity of action and success to our efforts, than to have our candidate selected in such a manner as to satisfy all that he was the choice of the people, and not thrust on them by the intrigues of management of interested or designing men. Let this course be adopted and there can be no doubt of the election of our candidate; as the district is decidedly democratic, nothing but a want of harmony, or neglect of organization can prevent it. The convention might also take some means to organize our party in this county—a thing much needed at this time, and without which we cannot reasonably hope to succeed.

We might say much on the necessity which exists for an immediate and thorough organization of the Democratic party throughout the State; but we find all we could advance so much better expressed by Dr. E. W. H. Ellis in an address delivered by him before the Elkhart

County High School, that we forbear. The following extract from the Doctor's address is worthy the attention of our friends; may they read and profit by it.

"The first great duty of the Democracy, is to effect an efficient organization of their forces, and most particularly it is important at the West, where the rapid increase of voters renders every calculation upon election results, a mere guess. The result in many States depends upon the attention given to this branch of political tactics, and perhaps the final result of the Presidential contest. This organization should commence in the primary assemblies of the people, and extend up through townships, counties and districts, to a central organization of the State. Every township should have its Democratic Club, hold regular meetings, and use every effort to enroll in its list of members, the entire Democracy of the township. Every house should be visited, every voter conversed with, and every individual brought to the test question, whether he is for his country, or against it—for the rights and interests of the mass, or for the aggrandizement and prosperity of the few. The beneficial effects of organization have not only been felt in its own strength and tone to our first struggle for freedom; it inspired energy and confidence in the hearts of our troops; it brought us allies from France, and money to our coffers, and crowned our efforts with victory. Such will be its effects in the present conflict, for weal or for woe."

Wells County Awake.—Our friends in Wells County held a County Convention at Bluffton on the 30th ult. Smith Lounsbury, Esq., was called to the Chair, and James Daily appointed Secretary.

After appointing suitable committees, an able preamble and resolutions were adopted, expressive of the sense of the meeting, and pledging the Democracy of Wells to use all honorable exertions to secure the election of the nominees of the Baltimore Convention. Delegates were appointed to attend the Representative District Convention to be held at Warren, Huntington County, on the second Saturday in June. Delegates were also appointed to attend the Senatorial Convention in Fort Wayne, if one should be held. We will publish the proceedings at length in our next.

YOUNG MEN'S MASS CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

By a paragraph from the State Sentinel, it will be seen that a Young Men's Mass Convention will be held at Indianapolis on the 17th June, to respond to the Baltimore nominations. We hope to see Allen and the neighboring counties fully represented on this occasion. Some steps should be immediately taken to ascertain who will attend. As we shall probably hold a County Convention we would recommend this subject to its attention.

ANOTHER WHIG LIE PUT AFLOAT.

We are informed that a certain coon—who is rather notorious for his faculty of diluting the truth, so as to make a little of it go a long way, and even in that diluted condition very economical in the use of it—has revived the lie he so often told in 1836, that Van Buren was opposed to the right of suffrage, and voted against it in the New York Convention for amending the Constitution! Preposterous as this statement appears—especially to those of our citizens who were residents of New York at the time of the Convention, and know that Van Buren was the principal champion in that body of the right of suffrage, and did more to secure its extension to all classes, and abolish the property qualification, than any other delegate—yet as the coon in question pretends to prove his charge by reading garbled extracts from the journals of the Convention, it becomes necessary to give it a denial, and caution the unwary against being imposed upon. It is well known that Mr. Van Buren and the democratic party at large were in favor of abolishing the property qualification, and giving the right of suffrage to all white citizens who had resided in the State one year, and paid road tax or performed military duty. This was strenuously opposed by the Whig party of that day—then called federalists—but the democrats were triumphant. The whigs, then, with a view of defeating the measure, or making it repugnant to the feelings of the citizens in general by placing them on the same footing in respect to suffrage with the colored population, proposed an amendment making the right universal, that is, making no distinction between the black citizens and the white ones. This was opposed by Mr. Van Buren, and it is his vote on this question that is referred to prove his opposition to the right of suffrage. That is to say, he is denounced as an enemy to this inestimable right because he voted against a measure which was introduced solely with a view to defeat the attempt of the democracy to secure the right to all classes of citizens! Admirable coon logic! How much more to the liberating stumper's credit would it be, if he would examine Mr. Van Buren's whole course on this question, and denounce him for his opposition to the restriction of suffrage—and not to its extension. For it is here, after all, that the shoe pinches. The whigs have always doubted the right and capacity of the people for self-government, and it is more owing to Mr. Van Buren's successful opposition to their attempt to rivet the fetters on the citizens of New York not possessing the freehold qualification, than to any other cause, that he has always been the object of such unceasing hatred by the federalists.

It is worthy of remark that these same whigs who voted for letting the negroes vote, without any restriction, voted for limiting the right in white men to those possessed of a freehold qualification! And for opposing this iniquitous attempt, Mr. Van Buren is to be held up as an opponent of the right of suffrage!

We trust none of our fellow citizens who may hereafter have this barefaced and off-refered lie told to them will allow any feelings of delicacy to prevent them from calling it by its right name. A man so lost to all self-respect as to perambulate the country uttering such base fabrications and slanders, and deceiving his fellow-citizens so grossly, forfeits the right to be treated as a gentleman, and ought not to complain if he should be branded as a liar by the people he seeks to deceive. Democrats are rather plain spoken people, and do occasionally call things by their right names.

If any proof were wanting of the falsity of the charge that Mr. Van Buren was opposed to the right of suffrage, it may be found in the following extract from a speech made on the 3d February, 1832, by N. P. Tallage of N. Y., now a prominent man in the whig ranks, and spoken of as their candidate for the Vice Presidency: "After the close of the war, and when peace was once restored to our distracted country, you at length see him [Mr. Van Buren] in the convention to revise the constitution. Here he was again surrounded by the collected wisdom and talent of the state—a constellation of genius, in which none appeared more brilliant than himself. Here it was that we conversed with THE ARISTOCRACY OF THE LAND IN FAVOR OF THE PEOPLE, in the extension of the right of suffrage. Here it was that, with others of the democratic school, he prevailed over those who were unwilling to intrust more power to the people, and happily established the principle of universal suffrage. He said, 'The people are capable of governing themselves.'"

TRIAL FOR MURDER IN STEUBEN CO.

At the Steuben Circuit Court on the 29th ult. John Doty was indicted for the murder of George G. Noyes. It appeared in evidence, that about two years ago the bones of a man supposed to have been murdered were found in a tannery swamp in Steuben County. They were suspected to be the remains of Noyes, who had been in the employ of Doty some time previous, and had suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. After his disappearance Doty had sold some wearing apparel, which was identified as having belonged to Noyes. Previous to the discovery of the bones, Doty had moved to Michigan, stolen a horse, and been sent to the state prison. A requisition was forwarded to the Governor of Michigan by the Executive of our state, and the accused was given up for trial.

No clothing or other article which could be identified was found with the bones, and though there could be no doubt that they were the remains of some person who had been murdered, it could not be clearly proved that they were Noyes'.

On Saturday evening, when the term of the court was about to expire, the jury having been out 24 hours, and not being able to agree, were discharged. The prisoner's counsel then moved for a change of venue to Allen county, on the grounds of the excitement and prejudice existing against the prisoner in Steuben county, and his unwillingness to remain in prison until the full term of the Steuben court. He was brought here on Tuesday last, and will take his trial at the next term of our court, in July next.

FEDERAL HATRED OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

If any proof were needed of the hatred felt by the Whig party towards our naturalized citizens, it may be found in the following article from the Lebanon (Ohio) Star, an influential Whig paper, to organ of Ex Gov. Corwin. Not content with approving the course of the Native Party, he cannot let the occasion pass without heaping calumny and insult upon the adopted citizens, whom he styles "depraved, vicious and ignorant,"—"branded foreign street beggars, just escape from the almshouse and the prison."

If any naturalized citizens can after this vote for the Whigs—a party which not only seeks to deprive them of the right of suffrage, but heaps the most opprobrious contumely upon them—they must be deeply imbued with the spirit of forgiveness and Christianity; firm believers in the texts which teach us to "love our enemies," "return good for evil," and "when smitten on the right cheek to turn the left also." And yet we shall see these same Whigs on the eve of the election using every means to get naturalized voters, and persuade those whom they now call "ignorant as polar bears," that they are their best friends.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.

The clearer election in New York City on the 9th inst., resulted in the triumph of the third party, called the Native American. This party has had its origin within the last few years, and has been formed with direct reference to a charge of the naturalization law. The case and facility with which this law has been violated has justly alarmed the Native American citizens, who, for their own defence, and the preservation of the elective franchise in its purity, have been compelled to take a decided stand in favor of such a modification of the existing law as shall effectually prevent the fraudulent exercise of the right of suffrage. In the city of New York, and indeed, in all of our large cities, thousands of foreigners vote every year without a shadow of right, and without any knowledge of the nature of our institutions, or the questions to be affected by their votes. These men, moreover, are, in many instances, the very worst description of population—depraved, vicious, and ignorant. On the eve of important elections, they are sought out by unprincipled demagogues, and by the aid of perjury and bribe, are furnished with certificates of naturalization, when it is notorious often that they have just arrived in the country. They are then for the polls, and deposit their votes for men they know not, for the principles they cannot comprehend, and for measures, the utility and expediency of which they are as ignorant as a polar bear. The right of suffrage in this country is too important to be tampered with, it is the only safeguard of our institutions. It is important, therefore, that it should be honestly and intelligently exercised—not only by bribed foreign street beggars, just escaped from the almshouse and the prison, but by the unthought, unpurchasable, and independent American citizen.—Lebanon Star.

THE MASS CONVENTION.

The Young Men's Mass Convention will be held on the 17th of June next, and we hope to see as goodly a turnout, as the season will admit. We are not disposed, like the British federal Whigs, to fill one half of our paper with a big handbill for the purpose of creating a great stir about nothing, and then meet with such a failure as the Coons did at Logansport. We desire all who can, TO COME; and we assure them a hearty welcome. The democrats have no foreign gold, no bank assistance, no surplus cash of the nabobs who have plundered the State in days gone by, no rich men, who keep themselves safe by cheating the mechanic and laborer, to launch out their fifty dollar bills; but we have a plain, substantial, hard working set of men, who will do the best they can to give our friends a Democratic welcome. They will do it, too, with cheerfulness and gladness. We say then, COME!

A committee has been appointed to make the necessary preparations; and one to invite distinguished strangers, many of whom, will no doubt, be present. Among others, a son of Germany, a distinguished advocate of True Democratic principles; and a noble son of the Emerald Isle; one whose eloquence is far famed. Their names will be announced in due season. We mention it now, because we desire our contemporaries to keep their readers and the public awake on the subject. It will be a glorious day for the State and Country. Come all, then. Let us have a great run out.—State Sentinel.

WHIG PROSPECTS IN MICHIGAN.—The results of the town elections, which took place throughout this State on the 1st Monday of April, prove most decisively that Clayism has no foothold in the Peninsula State. As far as heard from, the Whigs have not carried a single county, or elected a majority of the board of supervisors in a single county that chose Democratic Representatives to the Legislature last fall, when the Whigs elected but FIVE members out of FIFTY-THREE—or ONE IN TEN! The counties which show these indications of Whig prospects in Michigan, elected for Representatives to the Legislature, and gave upwards of FIVE THOUSAND democratic majority for Governor last fall.—Detroit Free Press.

Very late from India.—Highly important intelligence.—Thousands of British soldiers, Feb. 1.—The unexpected news which has been taken at Gwalior, has this week almost wholly occupied public attention. Two—two might almost say three—battles have been fought and won, which, in character, are no way inferior to any which have taken place on Indian soil. Our Government, induced by the stubbornness and apparent preparation for resistance shown by the Gwalior Court—has adopted the only means at hand—that of a recourse to arms. The enemy were the first to commence hostilities, by firing on the baggage party under Col. Sleeman, on the 26th, and then on a reconnoitering party sent out on the 28th. The right wing of our army, under the immediate command of his Excellency Sir H. Gough, attacked the Mahabaris in their position of Mahabarpur, while our left wing, under Maj Gen. Grey, did so at Punniar, and gained a complete victory over them. Our loss, however, on these occasions has been very severe—the list amounting to 141 killed and 866 wounded; that of the enemy amounts to between 4,000 and 5,000 in killed and wounded, with the loss of 50 pieces of artillery. The fort of Gwalior shortly after surrendered to us, and some of the principal chiefs came in and tendered submission.

Government has declared, that it is not our intention to occupy the country, nor in any shape to interfere with its internal affairs, further than insist on the formation of a subsidiary force, to be officered solely by the Company's officers, and maintained by the Gwalior government. The army is expected to retire to within our territories immediately.

THE PRIVATE POST OFFICE.—An important decision has been made by Judge Sprague, of the U. S. District Circuit Court, at Boston. By this decision it appears that the Private Mail establishment in all cases where its transportation of Letters is by Railroad or Steamboat, is not a violation of the Laws of Congress, and cannot be made punishable in our Courts. This opens the broad field of competition between all the important Cities in the United States, and if the decision is sustained by the Circuit and Supreme courts it will serve as a very tolerable substitute for a new and just Law of Congress of which at present we are afraid there is not much prospect. Letters will soon be carried by these Private Mails from New York to Buffalo, and from Boston to Baltimore five cents, and to New Orleans and St. Louis, Chicago, and Green Bay, for ten cents. This will effectually take the business from Uncle Sam and his dilatory and extortionate mail-drivers, and leave Mr. Wickliffe at the head of a bankrupt and unnecessary Department, buried in the chin in empty mail bags, and baited to desperation by starving and superfluous contractors.

From the Washington Correspondence of the Ohio Statesman.

SUBMARINE EXPLOSION.

We were present as a spectator of the blow-up off the Navy Yard last Saturday afternoon. According to the whig mode of calculating their own venious by acts, multiplied by the probable number of persons to each square yard, there could not have been less than 46,000 people on the ground, while by a matter-of-fact estimate there were really present from three to four thousand persons along the banks of the river. Signal guns were fired—when a magazine was sprung at the bottom of the channel half a mile up the river from the ship, and a massive column of water was carried up perpendicularly to the height of a hundred feet. As it descended, the spray from its sides was borne off by the breeze like a shower of rain, in which the end of a rainbow was distinctly visible. The ship, an old affair, of 500 tons burden, all sails set, was then cut from her anchorage, and started up the channel, with the British flag streaming from the top of the mainmast. Suddenly a column of water rose with a great explosion in her rear. Still the ship came gallantly on. Another explosion, and a half an acre of water was carried up into the air, followed by an ocean of mud from the very bottom. The ship rolled in the surge; but was riding gallantly onward, when she was suddenly enveloped in a shower-bath, and one half of her carried up into the heavens—the other half, with one of the masts sticking upright, her sails covered with mud, sunk at once.

The mine was sprung a moment too soon, striking the bow of the ship instead of the centre of the keel. A moment later and she would have been blown into splinters from stem to stern; as it was, her destruction was most complete. These submarine batteries are fired by means of wire, which communicates with the magazine at the bottom of the river, and runs under the water to the shore. The wire is protected from the water by a covering of tow, and the fire is conveyed along this conductor, as the electricity of the clouds is conveyed down a lightning-rod. The wire is touched by means of a galvanic battery on shore, and the electrical spark thus communicated, would traverse a wire of sixty miles in length in less than half a minute of time. It is as quick as lightning—it is, in fact, the same fluid.

The Conviction of the Murderer of the Clay Meeting in New Orleans.

CONVICTION OF L. S. HORNBY.—The trial of Mr. Hornby, indicted for murder for killing D. H. Twogood, in Banks' Arcade, New Orleans, was brought to a conclusion on the 22d ult., when the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter. The law fixes the punishment for this crime to be imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not less than seven nor more than twenty-one years, at the discretion of the court.

The murdered and the murderer were both Clay Committee men, and the scene took place in the presence of the ladies, who had been invited to attend. As Clay's whole life has been marked with rowdiness, violence and blood, what better could be expected of his Club Committee men!—Ohio Statesman.

Mr. Clay will never abandon his notable project of a National Bank with a capital of fifty millions. We have now the soundest currency ever known in the United States, and exchange are in their best, that is, their natural position, being governed by operations of trade. What need, then, of a National Bank to regulate the currency and control the exchanges? Trade now does that, but if you inflict a bank upon us, every thing will be in confusion.—N. Y. Plebeian.

WHITS AND GLOVES.—Personal Hall Notes in honor of Henry Clay.—If any of our readers wish for WHITE KID GLOVES, or beautiful scarfs or cravats for the neck, our friend Hawley, at his United States Furnishing Depot, has them.—Atlas, March 2.

Farewell to log cabins, coon skins, and hard cider. Welcome "WHITE KID GLOVES AND BEAUTIFUL SCARFS" (till the Clay ball is over.) Well, the great Clay Ball is over; it went off on the evening of the 4th inst.—and we allude to it only to show the public and laboring men—the log cabin men—that the white kid gloves and beautiful scarfs gentry are in the ascendancy, and the hard hands and bare necks will stand a poor chance. It is not a little amusing to notice the various tricks and stratagems to which the whigs resort. Amongst the aristocracy it is elegant halls, magnificently furnished, white kid gloves, and music, and dancing, and champagne—but among the country people, the farmers and workmen, it is log cabins, coon skins and hard cider.

It should be said, however, to the credit of the federal, white kid and beautiful scarf aristocracy, that the Hall, which was elegantly decorated, was opened on Tuesday evening, to give the mechanics a chance to see in what splendor the Clay nabobs danced the "dictator" into the Presidency.—A. E. Democrat.

CLAY AND THE FOREIGNERS.—We are not of that number who would wish to work upon the feelings or prejudices of any portion of the community, or make appeals to the baser feelings of their natures. But when a particular portion of our citizens are singled out for denunciation, by a person soliciting public support, it is but right that attention should be called to his conduct, that it may be sustained or denounced, as it may chance to merit.

Henry Clay's opinion respecting foreigners may be gathered from a debate which took place in the Senate of the U. States, January 4, 1841, on the pre-emption bill.

"Mr. Mangum (federalist) then moved the insertion of the words, 'citizens of the United States,' after the words, 'single man,' so as to exclude aliens from the right of pre-emption."

This was violently opposed by the Democrats, and as violently supported by Henry Clay, and the rest of the federalists. During the debate Mr. Clay said among other hard things, that:

"He was opposed on PRINCIPLES, to the proposition that aliens should be invited from every portion of the habitable globe to take possession of the peculiarly favorable lands were proposed by this bill."

"It was a question of sound policy whether they would hold out to all, WITHOUT or WITHIN this country the peculiar privilege of the pre-emption. He (Mr. Clay) should conform his vote to that which he had given this question three years ago, (AGAINST aliens.) The motion was lost—Clay and the whigs voted for it—the democrats against it."—Pittsburgh Post.

DANCING POLITICIANS.—The New York Express says:

"Eighty Word Clay Ball.—The honor of giving the most successful political ball of the past brilliant season seems to have fallen to this good whig association. The salon of the Apollo was crowded with as fair women and brave men as ever met to celebrate any occasion, and the festivities of the evening were carried into and carried out in a spirited style."

The religious whigs are determined to be merry, and dance themselves into office! The log cabin is thrown aside, or fit now only for the "lower orders" of whiggery. The gay ball room, the light "fantastic toe," and the cologne sprinkled gentlemen, are now all the go! Go it to the death!

OPPOSSUM.—It is the opinion of many naturalists that, in the new science of political zoology, much injustice has been done to another worthy member of the animal kingdom, by selecting the coon as the emblem of a party. It is believed that the opossum, as he is called by his equals, or the opossum, as he is termed in the language of courtesy and respect, should have had the preference, the opossum being gifted with the talent for shamming Abraham, and for feigning to be what he is not, which is beyond the reach of the genius of the coon. Whiggery, as it terms itself, always pretends that old federalism is dead, and under the assumption of being defunct, refuse to respond to its name. Opossum does just so. The thing is proverbial known as "playing possum" every day in regard to many matters, and especially in reference to a National Bank, pretending that the project is dead, very dead, when in truth, it only waits for opportunity to jump up alive and vigorous as ever. It will be remembered, too, that the great game of 1840 was "possum" throughout, there being "no principles for the public eye," while Mr. Clay's Merriweather & Bronson letters to catch southern votes, when he is electioneered for at the north on high tariff ground, are as much of the nature of possum as one can find out of the woods. Many reasons might be added for depriving the coon of its emblematic position and for elevating its worthy cousin to its place; but probably this act of justice will not come to pass, as possession is nine points of law, and as, in this hard world, justice is rarely done to true merit. Still, however, for the sake of the characters, it should be remembered that there are songs in plenty about opossums, so that on the poetic and musical scale these sylvan worthies are about equal.

[Pennsylvaniaian.]

A HIGH TARIFF PRODUCES LOW PRICES.—says the Whigs, i. e. the more a thing costs the cheaper it is. Mr. Woodbury, in his reply to Messrs. Evans and Huntington on the Tariff question, thus happily hits off this Federal hypothesis:

"It was, on some accounts, perhaps, unfortunate that this notion had not been discovered earlier, when our fathers considered themselves so much oppressed by a higher tax on TEA!"

Truly, it was the height of stupidity in the patriot fathers of the revolution in not being sensible of the truth of this maxim in 1773. What a quantity of blood might have been saved!—Illinois Reg.

ILLINOIS MOVING.—An old lady lately put on her specs, and taking up the village newspaper, the first phrase which caught her eyes was the heading of a political article, which read "Illinois moving!" "Bless my soul," said the good old dame, "I hope it won't move on to my son William's farm on the border of Indiana!"

SCENE IN COURT.—A certain lawyer in one of the Western States had a dog that was a great favorite, and was in the habit of attending court with him. One day the dog took it into his head to ascend the bench, and annoyed the judge very much, by running between his legs. The judge, it is reported, gave him a violent kick that sent him yelping across the court house. The lawyer, much incensed at the unceremonious manner in which his favorite was treated, called to him—

"Pomp, come here! There, take that," said he, giving him another kick, "did I not always tell you to keep out of bad company?"

RAVAGES OF SMALL POX.—Fatal Decapitation.—We learn from the Memphis (Tennessee) Eagle, that the people of De Soto County, Mississippi, are dreadfully afflicted with the Small Pox, with which they have been smothered by a steam Doctor. An individual very improperly quizzed the latter by telling him that the only way to obtain vaccine matter was to take the Small Pox virus and mix it with new milk. The steam doctor did so, and with the most lamentable results. Several persons have died of the disease. A travelling preacher obtained some of the same material and inoculated twenty or thirty persons. The result has been dreadful in the extreme. The whole country is in the most painful alarm and consternation. And all to gratify some contemptible fellow's desire to quizz!

Rigoted, "Fire and faggot" Nationalists excited by the democracy of Albany.

We rejoice to see the proceedings of a large and enthusiastic meeting at Albany, denouncing the whigs and Natives of New York city, for their anti-republican proscription of the naturalized citizen.

One of the resolutions adopted by the meeting, is as follows:

"Resolved, That the thanks and the warmest gratitude of this meeting are due to the TWENTY THOUSAND DEMOCRATS, who, in the recent election in the city of New York nobly, stood up to uphold the law and the Constitution; to resist the spirit of intolerance and to rebuke proscription. That we thank them that they did not falter before that combination of religious bigotry and aristocratic intolerance which was arrayed against them; that they were not tempted by the seductive offers of this combination; that they chose when in possession of the city government, and controlling its patronage, to submit to the loss of power, and the mortification of defeat, and to consent to share in the fortunes of the victims of proscription, rather than be stained by an alliance with the un-republican faction which has triumphed over them. That we regard this noble army of self sacrificing men who felt with the banner of democracy thus gallantly advanced, as entitled to the Empire State."

Ex Gov. Marcy presided, and Smith T. Van Buren, a son of Ex president Van Buren, was one of the Secretaries. We rejoice at this movement—worthy of the days of Thomas Jefferson.—Ohio Statesman.

"CHARGE, CHESTER, CHARGE.—The propriety and necessity of charging upon the whig party, the odious measures of their administration, cannot be too deeply impressed upon every member of our party. While we insist upon the democracy standing firmly by their principles, we urge with equal earnestness a bold and vigorous assault upon our opponents. Let it be borne in mind that the enemy should be kept in the defensive—that the democracy should make a united and resistless onset upon the walls of whiggery! When the enemy are driven from their fortress, it will be time enough to go behind the issues which a Clay Congress has placed before the people, and defend measures of democratic policy. The great principles of the democratic party are known to the country—they are always before the 'public eye'—the democracy know them, and their tendencies. But in the heat of battle, if we would gain the victory, we must charge upon the ranks of our assailants—and keep charging. We have the proof to maintain almost any charge of recklessness and faithlessness that could be made, and should suffer none of their acts to escape public scrutiny.—Hoosier Revived.

WHIG POLICY.—The whigs are boasting of the benefits which the present tariff has produced. These do not seem to have reached the laborer. The manufacturing companies make large dividends, but wages are as low as ever. This is the inevitable result of all the whig measures. They would build up one class at the expense of another. It is not for the poor or the honest that they labor; but for an inconsiderable portion of the rich. Their pretensions to benefit the workingman are only pretensions.—N. Y. Post.

Keep it before the people—that in 1840 the Federal Whig party declared that the President's mansion was more splendidly furnished than that of any European potentate—and no sooner had they elected their Log Cabin President, than they voted an appropriation of \$6,000 to add to the splendor of the palace!

The electioneers, who circulated Ogle's speech in 1840, believed that any thing could be spooned down the throats of the people, and hence their stories about the splendors of the White House, and their subsequent appropriations to render it fine enough for Gen. Harrison. The last act no doubt, placed the seal of falsehood upon the first, but what cared they? Spoons had carried the election—spoonery, coonery and plying. But such devices will not answer again. The people know that they were deceived in 1840, and they likewise know who deceived them.

Commercial Bank of Lake Erie.—The Cleveland Herald says that the notes of this Bank are at par in that city, and that the Receivers are paying in full all bills presented for dividends with interest to the first of March.

Morse's TELEGRAPH.—This electric wonder is now in a state of progress to completion. It is supposed that it will be completed before the adjournment of Congress. News may be conveyed by it from Washington to Baltimore in one instant.

A GAMBLING CASE.—Colton, the keeper of a gambling house in New York, has been mulcted in damages to the amount of \$4,325 with interest, in the suit brought against him by Dow & Guitau, the firm whose clerk robbed them of \$6,000, and spent it at Colton's. Colton is the author of the Whig "Junius Tracts."

SCENE IN COURT.—A certain lawyer in one of the Western States had a dog that was a great favorite, and was in the habit of attending court with him. One day the dog took it into his head to ascend the bench, and annoyed the judge very much, by running between his legs. The judge, it is reported, gave him a violent kick that sent him yelping across the court house. The lawyer, much incensed at the unceremonious manner in which his favorite was treated, called to him—

"Pomp, come here! There, take that," said he, giving him another kick, "did I not always tell you to keep out of bad company?"

Furniture & Chairs
B. H. TOWER, informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be as well made and as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand or will make to order, all kinds of Rocking and Windsor Chairs, SIDE BOARDS, BUREAUX, Bedsteads and Cradles, Work Stands, Tables, &c. &c.
B. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his warehouse, where they may find every article in his line which they may need either in commencing housekeeping or afterwards.
The public is invited to call at his warehouse, no Columbus Street, one door east of Bellamy's Shoe Shop, and inspect some splendid side boards, Sofas, Dressing Bureaus, and Mahogany Chairs.
Fort Wayne, April 29, 1843.

GOODS!! GOODS!! at Low Prices!!
F. COMPARET & SON have just received and are now opening a large and well selected stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.
Their stock consists in part of the following articles:
Dry Goods—200 pds Mouselin De Laine and Alpaca, 200 pds brown Sheetings, shirtings, and drills, 500 pds fancy Prints, new patterns, 150 pds Satinets and Grey Cloth, 150 pds Broad Cloth, various colors, Mackinac Blankets, white and colored Flannel, Cotton Flannel, Irish Linen, Ribbons, hobbins, Brandy, Wine, Rum, and Gin; 15 tons Iron, Iron band, flat, square, and round Iron, Nail Rods every size; Glass and Nails; Letter and Foolscap Paper—all of which will be sold cheap.
WANTED—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Butter, Lard, Pork, Beeswax, Flaxseed, Ginseng, Rags, Deer Skins, Coon Skins, and every other article of Country Produce.
We do not deem it necessary to enumerate every article in our establishment, or to "pull" our selves into a stiff neck, but we have a stock of goods suitable to the wants of this community and at prices as reasonable as any other establishment in the place. Advances made on produce for shipment.
Fort Wayne, Nov. 30, 1843.—7

HARDWARE.
THE subscriber has this week opened a large and extensive assortment of GENERAL HARDWARE, at the store formerly occupied by Dr. Joyce, consisting in part of
Nails, stores, anvils, vices, shovels, spades, Hammers, coffee mills, Britannia ware, lanterns, Manure and hay forks, axes, &c. &c. and mill saws, Lamps, trays, powder, shot, flasks, powder, Buckle to wheels, candlesticks, wood & brass faucets, Door handles, butts, screws, files, axes, hatchets, Teakettles, saucepans, and iron, rope, bedcord, &c.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinet Makers' Ware.
Including braces, bits, chisels, augers, gouges, hammers, squares, bevels, rules, and all kinds, &c. &c.
SADDLERY. He would also call the attention of saddlers of this place, and vicinity, to his assortment of saddlery, consisting of Japanese and plated buckles, of all kinds, Tackles, saddler's tools, narrow & broad coach leathers, Carriage bits, rings, deers, trunk hooks, stirrups, Girth webbs, and other articles too numerous to mention.
The above goods are brought directly from the importers, and will be sold for CASH much cheaper than before sold in this place. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine.
H. DURRIE.
Fort Wayne, Oct. 7, 1843. y14

THE NEW YORK HARDWARE STORE,
(Sign of the Pad-Lock.)
PETER P. BAILEY represents to the inhabitants of Fort Wayne and the adjacent counties, that he has been a Wholesale Merchant in the city of New York for a number of years past, and that he has just arrived in Fort Wayne with a
Large and well-selected Stock of Hardware,
that he has taken the Store formerly occupied by Sinclair & Chittenden, on Columbia street, where he intends to sell WHOLESAL and RETAIL, for Ready Pay, at New York City Prices, or a least
From 25 to 50 per Cent. Cheaper
than has ever before been offered to them in this town.
Mr. B.'s stock consists of almost every variety of Hardware that is wanted in this part of the western country. The following is an enumeration of some of the articles he offers for sale:
CARPENTERS' TOOLS:
Single and double Jack, smooth, and fore planes, Bits, nail and spike gimblets, handsaws, files, Match, rabbit, saw, reeding, bead, and nose planes, Nail hammers, steel squares, rules, broad axes, and all the variety used by builders, Bench and shingling hatchets, adzes, Planeirons, chisels, augers, braces and bits, Drawing knives, &c. &c.
BUILDING MATERIALS—Bricks, wood screws, a great variety of locks, norfolk latches, Shutters, casings, wind-up fasteners, Leds, door handles, nails, brads, &c.
BLACKSMITH MATERIALS—Anvils, Vices, sledge hammers, rasps, horse nails, bellows, &c.
FARMING UTENSILS—Shovels and spades, pitchforks, trace chains, halter do, hoes, axes, horsebrushes, crowbars, hay knives, scythes, &c. &c. Together with a
General Assortment,
comprising the following articles:—
Clenvers, mason's brick and plastering trowels, Clocks, brass kettles, towing and boiler rope, Brass nails, Britannia tea and coffee pots, Table and tea spoons, table and pocket cutlery, Bed screws, faucets, axle, frame, and slide pulleys, Mahogany knobs, sewing and pegging awls, Castors, needles, tacks, spawlers, spittoons, Snuff and tobacco boxes, cigar cases, White wash, paint, scrubbing, counter, brush, shoe, and hair brushes, Wood Vices and clamps, coffee and spice mills.
All of which will be sold CHEAPER than ever before offered in this place, for CASH or ready pay ONLY.
Farmers, Builders, Civil Contractors, Mechanics, and Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call at the NEW YORK HARDWARE STORE before buying elsewhere.
N. B. \$10,000 wanted in Cash—taken in small sums from 25 cents upwards, in exchange for Hardware at New York City Prices.
Fort Wayne, Nov. 30, 1843. y20

Stoves!! Stoves!! Stoves!!
A splendid Assortment of Cook, Parlor and Box STOVES, of the most approved patterns now in use, for sale at
WOOD'S New Hardware Establishment,
on Calhoun street, one door south of Sanders' Grocery.
Pratt's improved Premium Cooking Stoves
Combination do do
Apollo Parlor, Minerva Parlor and Box Stoves,
of all sizes and prices, of the most beautiful Castings, and manufactured from the best Scotch Pig Iron. Those wishing any thing in the Store line will find it much to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we have got the
Cheapest and best lot of Stoves in the Western Country.
Connected with the above establishment is a
Tin, Copper, & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory
and we shall endeavor to keep on hand a general assortment of TIN, COPPER, and SHEET IRON WARE of the best quality, and at low PRICES.
Russia and English Sheet Iron will be kept on hand or made to order. Also, Sheet Iron, Wire, Brass Kettles, Tin Plates, &c. &c. Country merchants supplied on the most liberal terms. All orders thankfully received, and fulfilled with neatness and dispatch.
According to a call if you want GOOD BARGAINS, and don't forget WOOD'S HARDWARE STORE.
Fort Wayne, Oct. 5.

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufactory.
THE subscriber informs the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country that he has commenced the above business in the shop lately occupied by James Crimley as an Auction Store, four doors west of the N.W. corner of Indiana and Calhoun streets, and solicits the patronage of the public. He will keep on hand or make to order, every article in the Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron line, in the most durable manner, and at prices to suit the times. Having had much experience in ROOFING with TIN, he feels confident of doing satisfactory business to all who employ him in that branch of his business.
He invites the attention of the Ladies to the best collection of
Cooking and Parlor Stoves
ever brought to this country. They are of the best eastern casting, and most approved patterns. His Parlor Stoves are of the most beautiful and elegant design, and will be found equally useful and ornamental, while the low prices at which he offers them place them within the reach of all classes.
JOS. STANTON.
Fort Wayne, Sept. 23, 1843. y12

BECHER'S DRUG STORE.
PRINTS, the latest styles and patterns, and an extensive assortment, at Catlin & Marsh's new Cheap Store.
ALPACHAS, Tabbinetti, Partemene for ladies' dresses, the latest and most popular goods; Cakes, Sattinets, Slips, Grey, Kerseys, also Ticking, drilling, Flannel, and an extensive assortment of Buttons, pins, needles, umbrellas, caps, bindings, cord, muslins, woolen shawls, cotton yarn, batte, hosiery, saddling, &c. at Catlin & Marsh's new store.
White Lead
At Wholesale and Retail.
3 Tons White Lead, ground in oil, consisting of Pure, Extra, and No. 1, of a superior quality—warranted to be a better article than ever before offered in this market—just received and for sale at BECHER'S Drug Store, two doors east of the Printing Office.
I have arrangements with the Buffalo White Lead Manufacturing Company that will enable me to furnish at all times Merchants and Dealers in Paints with any quantity of White Lead, from one to a hundred tons at a small advance on Factory Prices. I am authorized by the Manufacturing company to warrant the Lead equal to the best manufactured in the United States,—and make that warrant good.
LEWIS BEECHER.
Fort Wayne, Nov. 4, '43.

For Sale at Beecher's Drug Store,
Bristol's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla
Camel's do do do
Dr. Osceola's India Cholagogue
Dr. Sappington's Pills
Dr. Bird's Tonic and Medicine
Falmestack's Vermifuge
Burd's do
Thompson's Eye Water
Allen's Balsam of Honey
Turkington's Balsam
Bittner's Drops, Gaffney's Cordial
Harlem Oil, British Oil
And a general assortment of all kinds of Patent Medicines.
GROCERIES.—Superior Teas, Coffee, Sugar, tobacco,—qualities can't be beat. Also, Leaf Sugar, cloves, nutmegs, cassia, pepper, spice, &c. at the new store of Catlin & Marsh, the United States Saloon.

Liquors and Wines.
COGNAC and Domestic Brandy, Holland and Domestic Gin; Malaga, Port and Madeira Wines; for sale by
A. B. MILLER.
Groceries, Groceries.
A. B. MILLER offers for sale Leaf, Crushed St. Croix, Havana, and New Orleans Sugar; Java, Rio, Laguna, Maricibo, and St. Domingo Coffee; Gunpowder, Yung Hyson, and Pouchong Teas; Raisins, Currants, Citron, Rice, Molasses, Tobacco, Segars, Ground Coffee, Ground Coffee, Ground Spices, Nutmegs, Cloves, Sweet Oil, Lard, Powder, Lead, Shot, Salamis, Sarsaparilla, Black and Scotch Snuff, together with a great variety of other articles which time and space forbid us to enumerate.
GROCERIES.—A fresh supply of family Groceries, just received by
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.
CHEESE.—If you want a good article call at
A. B. MILLER'S.
SWEET.—P. R., Brown Havana and Leaf Sugar, for sale by the highest of barrel, or single pound, at
GREEN'S.

Democratic Addresses.
JUST published, on a handsome Extra Sheet, the addresses of the members of the Democratic State Convention. Price only TEN SHILLINGS per HUNDRED! As the greater part of the edition is already engaged, these wanton copies for distribution must make early application.
THOS. TIGAR.
Selling at 25c. per copy, at Fort Wayne.
GRINDSTONES & PICKEREL.—A first rate article, for sale at prices to suit the times—past, present, and more coming—call on
WM. GREENE.
MIRASSIAN, Bonazine, and Muslin De Laine of various qualities and prices, for sale by
A. B. MILLER.
SPERM AND MOULDED candles and winter strained Sperm Oil, prime articles, for sale by
A. B. MILLER.
DRIED APPLES.—A superior article for sale by
A. B. MILLER.
PROSPECTUS FOR
The Indiana States-Zeitung.
THE undersigned takes this opportunity to inform the German population of Indiana, that he intends to publish an Indianapolis paper in the GERMAN LANGUAGE, to be called the
Indiana States-Zeitung.
The German citizens of Indiana have been long in need of a paper which could inform them on subjects connected with the political history of the country, with the great principles of true democracy, and generally the wants and interests of the state of Indiana. Although the paper will be dedicated to the defence of the principles and measures of the great democratic party, nevertheless all parties shall be privileged to insert in the States-Zeitung their views in defence of their principles so that a fair opportunity is given to the German inhabitants of the state of Indiana to compare the doctrines of the different parties, and to judge which of them is promoting the best interest and welfare of the country. The public will readily appreciate the importance of such a paper, when they consider the number of Germans in the state of Indiana, and the utility of most of them to obtain that information which is so necessary to a proper use of the elective franchise.
The undersigned having been eight years an editor of democratic papers, flatters himself to be able to satisfy all those who wish the great democratic principles of equal rights explained in a clear and appropriate manner, and he hopes, therefore, that he shall receive such aid from the public in general as will enable him to persevere in his undertaking.
The paper will appear on the 1st of May, provided the necessary number of subscribers should be obtained, and continued weekly. The price will be \$2 00 per year; and \$1 00 for six months must be advanced.
Advertisements at the usual price.
GEORGE WALKER,
Editor of the Free Press.
Cincinnati, March 16, 1844.
[Subscribers names will be received by A. G. Gray, in Fort Wayne.]

Medical Notice.
DOCTOR SNYDER makes a respectful tender of his professional services in the various branches of MEDICINE & SURGERY. Residence in the house recently occupied by H. T. Dewey.
Office in Smith & Mason's Building, up stairs, over Little & McCulloch's Store, at which place he may occasionally be consulted except when absent on professional business.
Fort Wayne, April 4, '43. y143

DR. AYRES will attend to the practice of MEDICINE in Fort Wayne, and the surrounding country; and will at any hour, promptly attend to the calls of those who may thus favor him.
Office one door east of the Post Office. Residence on Lafayette street, opposite Mr. McJannet's school room.
Sep. 23, 1842 y13

DR. L. BEECHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES
PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY, &c. &c.
Two doors east of the Printing office, north side Columbia street.
FORT WAYNE, IA.

HANNA, HAMILTON, & Co.
TORAGE, FORWARDING AND
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, FLOUR, SALT, &c. &c.
Store on the corner of Columbia and Barr streets, Fort Wayne, Ia.

E. A. McMAHON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE, IA.
Will attend promptly all business entrusted to him. Office in the office of J. Scott, Esq. kept as a Justice's Office. He refers to the members of the Bar generally to the First Judicial Circuit of Ohio, and to the Hon. George B. Holt, President Judge of the same.
Feb. 22, 1844. y31

J. M. WALLACE, J. W. DAWSON,
WALLACE & DAWSON,
Attorneys at Law,
FORT WAYNE, IA.
Office in the second story of Hanna & Barnett's Brick, on Columbia street.
L. F. FERRY, L. WILLIAMS,
FERRY & WILLIAMS,
Attorneys at Law,
FORT WAYNE, IA.
Office on Main immediately west of Calhoun street. Mr. Ferry will attend personally all the courts in the 12th Judicial Circuit; the Supreme Court of the state; and the District and Circuit Courts of the United States.
REFERENCES
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, Fort Wayne,
H. McCulloch, Esq. do
Capt. Jos. Morgan, do
Michael G. Wright, Esq. Madison.
Gov. Whitcomb, Indianapolis.
Hon. John Law, Vincennes.
[Collections and Land Agency punctually attended to throughout the state.]

ELLIS WORTHINGTON, J. H. HUGH, JR.
Law Office,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.
WORTHINGTON & HUGH have opened an office for the practice of Law at Fort Wayne, Indiana.
They will give particular attention to the collection and securing of debts; also to the sale of lands, payment of taxes, &c. in Northern Indiana. All business entrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully executed.
Office in Mason & Smith's new block, corner of Calhoun and Calhoun streets Entrance, of Calhoun street.
JOHN HUGH, JR.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner of Deeds, &c. for the state of N. York
DAVID WALLACE, GEORGE JOHNSON

EDWARD F. COLERICK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Berry street, one door East of the Market House.
S. G. UPTON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
BLUFFTON, WELLS COUNTY, IA.
All professional business entrusted to his care, will be faithfully attended to.
He will also attend to the sale of lands, payment of taxes, and all business connected with Land Agency, &c.
Office in the second story of Barnett & Hanna's new brick building, Columbia Street.
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F. P. RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.
Office in the second story of Barnett & Hanna's new brick building, Columbia Street.
E. F. COLERICK,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
May be found at the office of D. H. Colerick, on Berry street, two doors east of the Market House.
P. H. Mills,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.
Will practice in the several Circuit and Probate Courts of the 12th Judicial Circuit; attend to the payment of taxes, Land Agency, Conveyancing, and all other professional business that may be entrusted to his care.
REFERENCES:
Hon. David Wallace, Fort Wayne,
Isaac Blackford, Indianapolis,
Messrs. Pratt & Palmer, Logansport,
Sinclair & Chittenden, Fort Wayne,
R. L. Britton, Peru,
R. M. Eberle, Two Rivers, Wisconsin.
For the present, he may be found at the Market House.
POTASH KETTLES AND GRINDSTONES
of superior quality for sale low if immediate application is made to
A. B. MILLER.
100 Tons Black Salt and 15,000 Bushels of Potash wanted for which the highest price will be paid by
A. B. MILLER.

Fort Wayne Foundry.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Allen and the adjacent Counties that the above establishment is now in successful operation. All kinds of work usually done in foundries will be executed promptly and executed.
Mill and Machine Castings of every description.
The following named articles will be kept on hand, and can be had at all times:
Lathes, Planing Mill Irons, Sad Irons, Waggon Bores, Plough Irons, Wheel Barrow Wheels, &c. &c.
Or made to order and on as good terms as they can be had at Dayton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, or Mishawaka.
The attention of the farming community is particularly directed to Wood's Case Iron Plough, a superior article; also a Horse Plough for weeding corn. All of which will be kept constantly on hand. Stocking and repairing Ploughs will be done on short notice.
Sugar Kettles kept constantly on hand.
JAMES STORY.
Fort Wayne, Sep. 2, 1842. y-10

Fire Insurance.
THE undersigned having received the appointment of agent for the Hartford Protection Insurance Company, respectfully informs the citizens of Fort Wayne, and the community in general, that he is ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, and will be happy to afford protection to all those whose prudent shall prompt them to insure against those unforeseen calamities which so frequently happen from this absorbing element.
GEORGE JOHNSON.
Fort Wayne Oct. 26. y17p

To the People.
WE have just received and opened a large and extensive
Stock of Winter Goods
such as will suit the wants of mankind—clothing the body, and supporting poor mortality.
We do not intend imposing upon the poor editor, as many of our friends have done, in asking of him half of his paper for puffing and blowing, nor do we unfurl to the breeze a red flag and cry this is the Depot of Commerce, as if nobody else existed; nor do we say that we have purchased our goods cheaper than our brother merchants, and therefore we can sell them cheaper than they can be bought west of the Allegheny Mountains; but we do say that we can
Sell Goods as CHEAP
as any of our neighbors. All that we ask of you, is to call and see us at our store, and if we cannot sell you goods as cheap as our friends, we will not ask you to buy. In addition to our stock we have just received
200 Barrels of SALT,
which we will sell at market price.
And in addition to what we have said, we say to the farmers that we are
Buying all kinds of Produce
for which we will give the highest market price.
Dec. 8, 1843. L. G. & R. P. JONES.

SAW LOGS WANTED.
THE undersigned will pay the highest price for any quantity of good Saw Logs delivered on the bank of the Canal, at any point within 30 miles of Fort Wayne.
As he intends to give the full value for all logs he buys, and will pay in goods or lumber at the lowest prices those having timberland within reach of the canal will find this a good opportunity to turn it to profit.
SAML. EDSELL,
Acqueduct Mills.
Fort Wayne, Feb. 3, 1844. y131

BRASS Sieves and Rat Traps for sale at Hanna, Hamilton & Co's new store.
M. LEWIS & I. MARSH,
Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron
Manufacturers,
COLUMBIA STREET, FORT WAYNE, IA.
HAVE formed a partnership, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, under the firm of Lewis & Marsh. They will keep on hand or make to order every article in their line, which they will sell at whole sale or retail as cheap as any other establishment in the country.
Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Beeswax, &c. taken in exchange for goods.
They have on hand a lot of the celebrated
Premium Cooking Stoves,
from Pennsylvania, which will be sold cheaper than ever before known in this part of the country. Persons wanting a good stove would do well to call and examine, as they are prepared to give great bargains.
Sept. 22, 1843.

New and Cheap Saddler's Shop.
Saddlery at Eastern Prices.
W. M. BOWEN has opened a Saddler's Shop in the room over E. Stapleford's Auction Store, on Columbia Street, where he intends to make and sell every article in his line much lower than ever before offered here. Farmers and others will find it to their advantage to give him a call as they may depend on being supplied with good articles at extraordinary low prices.
Well made Saddles from \$10; Bridles from \$5; all other articles equally low.
A liberal discount from these prices will be made to country merchants and other wholesale purchasers.
Carriages Trimmed on short notice. Repairing and other work done to order.
Most kinds of country Produce taken for work.
Fort Wayne, Sept. 2, 1843. y9

QUEENSWARE and CHINA newest styles
Glass Ware, &c.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.
JUNIATA IRON & NAILS of every size,
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.
Pine Shingles.
50 M. first quality of Pine Shingles for sale
HANNA & HAMILTON.
FLAXSEED.—20,000 bushels wanted, for which the highest price will be paid in gold or Cash.
HANNA, HAMILTON, & Co.

Cuyahoga Falls Paper Mills.
THE subscribers have their Paper Mill now in full operation, and having introduced all the latest improvements into their machinery, are enabled to offer to the public
WRITING, PRINTING, and WRAPPING PAPER
of a quality unsurpassed in the western country, at greatly reduced prices.
They have appointed Messrs. HANNA, HAMILTON & Co. of Fort Wayne, agents for the sale of their paper, and design to keep them supplied with a sufficient stock of Paper of the best quality to meet all demands.
T. & C. MILLER.
Oct. 14 y14

CHEESE.—100 Boxes prime Ohio cheese, select dairies, for sale by A. B. MILLER.
PAINTS.—Paints of all kinds, copal and Japan Varnish, and Spirits of Turpentine for sale at Beecher's Drug store.
Nov. 4.
ANTID.—Beeswax, Ginseng, and Seneca Snake Root in exchange for Family Medicines, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, or Dye Stuffs, BEECHER'S Drug Store.
BRANDY, Wine, Gin, and Rum.—Pure articles of Liqueur for sale at the lowest price by
CATLIN & MARSH.

Tanning, Leather Store, &c.
THE subscribers have formed a connection at the old Tannery stand of Charles Page, and intend establishing a general LEATHER business in all its branches. Their object will be to supply their customers with articles at such prices, and of such quality as to insure satisfaction. In their present stock we have
Sole Leather, Spanish and slaughter of a superior quality.
Upper Leather, slaughter of the best quality
Kip skins, some extra large, fine and heavy
Kip skins, superior and second quality
Morocco of various kinds
Lining Skin, a varied assortment, some alum dressed
Findings for shoe manufacturers, a general assortment
Tanners' and Carriers' Tools of all kinds
Oil and Lampblack.
Also, They have added for the fall and winter trade a splendid assortment of
BOOTS and SHOES,
ordered from the best manufacturers expressly to retail, and most of which will be warranted to wear as well and be as good as any that can be procured—
Men's heavy wax boots, double and single soles
Heavy fishermen's or hunters' long boots, extra good
Boys' and youths' heavy wax boots
Men's, boys', youths, and children's brogue-heeled and light, some are superior to any in now worn in Indiana
Women's and girl's winter shoes and bregans, fine for the country.
—WANTED—
HIDES and BARK, for Cash, or in exchange for goods.
Produce taken at the market price.
Oct. 21—y16 ROBINSON & FAIGE.

LADIES' FRENCH KID & FILLET, and LITTLE GLOVES just received by
JUNE 17, '43. HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.
FEW cases of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes for sale at Hanna, Hamilton & Co's new store.
FLANNELS.—White, Red, Green and Yellow from 25 cts per yard,
HANNA, HAMILTON & Co.

The Brag Plough.
THE undersigned having obtained the right making and vending SPROUSE'S PATENT DIAMOND PLOUGH, for the county of Allen, is ready to furnish those persons who stand in need of a Plough (none of your common things,) with a good article. The subscriber having used said Plough can recommend it as surpassing any thing of the kind ever before offered for sale in this country. Call at my place 2 1/2 miles south of Fort Wayne, or at George Barker's shop, on Calhoun street.
F. D. LASSELLE.
Fort Wayne, August 4, 1843. y4

100 Boxes Glass, of the best quality, embracing all sizes, will be sold for cash at reduced prices by
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.
POT and PEARL ASHES.—The highest price paid for pot and pearl ashes by
SINCLAIR & CHITTENDEN.
30 Bales Brown Sheetting just received and sale by the piece or bale at the store of
JULY 1, 1843. HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Iron and Nails.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received a large assortment of best Juniata Iron and Nails, which will be sold at Lafayette, Dayton or Toledo prices.
GROCERIES of all kinds—
10 lbs. Coffee for one dollar.
15 lbs. Rice for do.
and every thing in proportion, at the Cash and Produce Store.
L. G. & R. P. JONES.
THE highest price will be paid for Bacon Tallow, Lard, Peas, Beans and Rags.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.
HARDWARE.—A general assortment of the first quality, by
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Coarse and Fine Salt.
250 BBL'S. Coarse Salt, 300 do. Fine do just received, direct from the Union daga Salt Works.
HANNA & HAMILTON.
To Emigrants and others.
I have for sale a large quantity of well selected IRON of the best quality, in the counties of Allen, Hunt, Marion, Whitley, Noble, and De Kalb. The terms will be in accordance with the times.
Office in Barnett and Hanna's three story building, Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
Oct. 27—107p GEORGE JOHNSON.

Cash and Produce Store.
JUST received and no mistake 300 pieces Prints, from 64 cts. up to Indigo Blues.
L. G. & R. P. JONES.
Potash Kettles.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received on consignment from the Eagle Furnace, Buffalo, a few Potash kettles, made of refined iron, a superior article, which they are authorized to sell low for cash.
City Mill Flour.
FRESH FLOUR, Middlings, Bran, and Corn Meal kept constantly for sale at the City Mills, for cash only.
Oct. 13. HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

SOLE LEATHER, Tea Kettles, Knives and Forks, butts & saws, draw chairs, door trimmings, shoe knives, tacks, brads, cloth nails, sand paper, staves, lines, rope, locks, hammers, and a variety of other articles not named, at Catlin & Marsh's new store.
French Perfumery, &c.
A nextensive assortment of very superior genuine French Perfumery and Essences; London and American Bear's Oil Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c. for sale at the Fort Wayne Drug Store.
Peddlers and country dealers supplied on favorable terms.
Dec. 21. L. BEECHER.

TEA—TEA—TEA—Just received at the cash and produce store, 6 chests Young Hyson Tea, which will be sold low by the chest for cash, an no mistake
L. G. & R. P. JONES.
CASH FOR WHEAT—At Hanna, Hamilton & Co's new store, corner of Columbia and Barr streets.
Produce Wanted.
THE subscribers will pay the highest market price for Wheat, Oats, Flour, Timothy and Clover seed.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.
Sep. 16, 1843. y12
FLANNELS.—Red white yellow and green Flannels for sale by
A. B. MILLER.
JUST received at the Cash and Produce Store a few dozen
Brass and Wooden Clocks,
which will walk 24 hours per day, and carry their weights, and for sale at advanced prices by
Dec. 9. L. G. & R. P. JONES.
To Carriage Makers.
BRASS and Silver plated Bands for Hubs do do do Dashers and handles; India Rubber cloth for Tops and Boats; Narrow and Broad coach lace; Twine; Mahogany Carriage Seats.
With a general assortment of coach trimmings for sale at THE Hardware Store, by
H. DURRIE.
CASH FOR WHEAT at Hanna, Hamilton, & Co's new store, corner of Columbia and Barr streets.
CALICOES—5,000 yds English and Domestic Calicoes for sale cheaper than any place
HANNA, HAMILTON, & Co